Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1808. [No. 2140.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday.

WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

FOR SALE,

On board the ship Commerce, laying at colonel Ramsay's wharf,

About two thousand bushels Isle of May

SALT.

Excellent for striking and packing fish, which will be sold in small quantities from on board.

April 5. dtf

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

WINES.

10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper

TEAS

10 chests young hyson
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for sale on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

Fifty Dollars *Reward.*

ELOPED *from the service of the subscriber on Thursday night last,*

A NEGRO MAN, named *ANTHONY*, (commonly called TONEY)—He is about 38 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Whoever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or the district of Columbia, shall receive a reward of *Thirty Dollars*, if out of the state of Virginia, or the district of Columbia—FIFTY DOLLARS and all reasonable expences will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbs.

Dumfries, March 12.

N. B Masters of vessels and others are forewarned to harbor or carry him off at their peril.

☞ Whereas *Stephen Cooke*, of Loudoun county, Virginia, did, on the 6th day of January, 1807, executo a lease for a place called "*Jones's Point*," binding on Potomac river and Great Hunting Creek, to a certain A. G. Hammond for the term of seven years; which lease was afterwards assigned to a certain Benjamin Morris, who afterwards delivered me peaceable possession of the premises.

As I do not hold the same under lease or rent from any person; but claim it as my own right: I wish and request those who have any counter claims to come forward and establish them according to law.

Josiah Browning.

March 22. dim

PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY the 13th April at one o'clock, will be sold at the Coffee-house.

A GROUND RENT of 140 dollars, well secured, with brick and other buildings. Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

April 7.

SALT.

1000 bushels Coarse SALT, afloat suitable for packing fish, which [if taeen from on board] will be sold low, by

Mordecai Miller.

April 7. d1w

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

CHARLES BENNETT,

Offers for sale, for cash, or approved notes, at 60 days,

One bale superfine London Cloths and Kerseymeres.
Irish Linens.
A few elegant Muslin Robes.
Calicoes and Ginghams.
Seine and Sail Twine.
Fine and coarse Hats.
Clover Seed of the first quality.
12 casks Rye Whiskey, one year distilled, &c. &c.

April 6. d1w eo2w

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

TO RENT,

And possession given on the 14th of November next,

The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. George Deneale, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of *coarse* and *fine SALT*, a parcel of empty *Barrels*, and about 50 *Casks* in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26. d

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

RANAWAY from the Subscriber in the month of January, a Negro Man, called

ABRAHAM.

OF a very slender form about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin visage, a stoop in his walk, a down look when spoken to and rather fond of drink.

He was seen lurking in the neighborhood of the Great and Little Falls of Potomac for some time; 'tis believed he crossed at the Great Falls, and is now at work on the great road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown or that he is in Baltimore.

He acknowledged that he did belong to me but is now entitled to his freedom. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro & all reasonable expences paid.

Peter Wise.

April 1. d

JOHN G. LADD,

Has for Sale,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits:

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

ENGLISH GOODS.

By the John Adams & St. John from Liverpool,

APPLETON AND CO.

16, *Calvert street, Baltimore,*

HAVE received their regular supply of goods, calculated for the present and approaching season:

Cambric and Common Calicoes
Plain and Striped Dimities
Printed Marseilles Vesting
White Jeans
Furniture Chintz
Do. Dimities
London Superfine Broad Cloths
Do. do. Cassimeres
Yorkshire Fine Cloths and Cassimeres
Patent Nankeens
Grandurells
Cotton Cassimeres
6-4 and 4-4 Cambric Muslins
Japan, Haricord and Check do.
Plain and Figured Mull do.
Leno, Victory, Riddle, &c. do.
Colored do. do. do.
4-4 Plain Book do.
Ginghams
Silk do.
Sattins, Persians and Sarsenets
Bonnet Silks
Silk Gloves
Silk Handkerchiefs
Fancy Shawls
Cotton Umbrellas
Do. Braces
Do. Laces and Footings
Do. Quillings
English Kid Gloves
Cotton Hosiery
Handkerchiefs
Fringe and Red Lace
Cotton and Linen Checks
Buttons
Birmingham Ware, &c.

IN STORE,

A few dozen gentlemen's best Beaver Hats from Marseilles.

These goods will be sold low for cash or undoubted paper at 60 days.

April 5. d10t

Madame *Du Cherray*,

A *FRENCH LADY*, lately arrived from Moscow, where she has for several years been at the head of one of the best academies in that city, under the immediate protection of his majesty Alexander the first, emperor of all the Russias, and under the superintendance of that government—has the honor to inform the citizens of Alexandria and the public in general, that she has rented the house now occupied by Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Wiley, in George-Town, where she intends immediately after the Easter holydays to open her Academy for the reception of Boarders, Half Boarders and Day Scholars.—In her Academy will be taught French and English grammatically, History, Geography, Mythology, Writing, Arithmetic, Embroidery, and all sorts of Needle-work, which form a part of a young lady's education. The English will be taught by an English lady, recommended to her by the President of St. Mary's College, Baltimore. Drawing, Music & Dancing, will also be taught, but will form a particular charge.

Madame du Cherray invites a kind and generous public to grant her a confidence, to the deserving of which all her efforts will tend. She has been fortunate enough to succeed in Russia, as she can prove by a certificate granted her by the university of Moscow, translated into English, certified and verified by Mr. Harris, the American envoy in St. Petersburg. All her endeavors will tend to deserve the esteem and benevolence of those who may trust her with the education of their young ladies, and hopes that those endeavors will not prove fruitless.

March 5. law6t*

SALT AFLOAT.

2000 bushels GROUND ALLUM SALT suitable for the fishery, will be sold on moderate terms—Apply to captain John Stacey, on board the brig Favorite, or to

John G. Ladd.

April 11.

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

For Sale by

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13 d

Just Received and for Sale

By R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;

OR,

The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price $1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by *H.H. Brackenridge*, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price $2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon priciples of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87½ cents.

March 29.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King *and* Fairfax-Streets,

Alexandria:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of Wines, Liquors, Groceries, &c.

Consisting of

WINES.

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc laret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS

of good quality

Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, raw and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum-salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

Printing in all its various branches handsomely executed at this office.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

LETTERS

Part 2, accompanying the message of the President of the United States, received on the 22d of March, 1808.

MR. MADISON to MR. MONROE.

[CONTINUED.]

Observations on the preceding plan.

The first article relates to impressments from American vessels on the high seas.—

The commanders of British armed vessels have, as is well known, been long in this practice. They have indeed not only continued it, under the sanction of their superiors, on the high seas; but have, with impunity, extended it to our own coasts, to neutral ports and to neutral territory; and, in some instances, to our own harbors. The article does not comprehend these latter cases; because it would not be very honorable in Great Britain to stipulate against the practice of such enormities, nor in the United States to recur to stipulations as a security against it; and because it may be presumed that such particular enormities will not be repeated or unpunished, after a general stop shall have been put to impressments.

The article, in its first form, renounces the claim to take from the vessels of the neutral party, on the high seas, any person whatever, not in the military service of an enemy; an exception which we admit to come within the law of nations, on the subject of contraband of war.

With this exception, we consider a neutral flag on the high seas, as a safe guard to those sailing under it. Great Britain, on the contrary, asserts a right to search for, and seize her own subjects; and under that cover, as cannot but happen, are often seized and taken off, citizens of the United States, and citizens or subjects of other neutral countries navigating the high seas, under the protection of the American flag.

Were the right of Great Britain in this case not denied, the abuses flowing from it would justify the United States in claiming and expecting a discontinuance of its exercise. But the right is denied, and on the best grounds.

Although G. Britain has not yet adopted in the same latitude, with most other nations the immunities of a neutral flag, she will not deny the general freedom of the high seas, and of neutral vessels navigating them, with such exceptions only, as are annexed to it by the law of nations She must produce then such an exception in the law of nations, in favor of the right she contends for. But in what written and received authority will she find it? In what usage except her own will it be found? She will find in both, that a neutral vessel doth not protect certain objects denominated contraband of war, including enemies serving in the war, nor articles going into a blockaded port; nor as she has maintained, and as we have not contested, enemy's property of any kind. But no where will she find an exception to this freedom of the seas, and of neutral flags which justifies the taking away of any person, not an enemy in military service, found on board a neutral vessel.

If treaties, British as well as others, are to be consulted on this subject, it will equally appear that no countenance to the practice can be found in them. Whilst they admit a contraband of war, by enumerating its articles, and the effects of a real blockade by defining it, in no instance do they affirm or imply a right in any sovereign, to enforce his claims to the allegiance of his subjects, on board neutral vessels, on the high seas. On the contrary, whenever a belligerent claim against persons on board a neutral vessel, is referred to in treaties, enemies in military service alone are excepted from the general immunity of persons in that situation; and this exception confirms the immunity of those who are not included in it.

It is not then from the law, or the usage of nations, nor from the tenor of treaties, that any sanction can be derived from the practice in question. And surely it will not be pretended that the sovereignty of any nation extends, in any case whatever, beyond its own dominions, and its own vessels on the high seas. Such a doctrine would give just alarm to all nations, and more than any thing would countenance the imputation of aspiring to an universal empire of the seas. It would be the less admissible too, as it would be applicable to times of peace as well as to times of war, and to property as well as to persons. If the law of allegiance, which is a municipal law, be in force at all on the high seas, on board foreign vessels, it must be so at all times there, as it is within its acknowledged sphere. If the reason alledged for it be good in time of war, namely, that the sovereign has then a right to the service of all his subjects, it must be good at all times, because at all time he has the same right to their service. War is not the only occasion for which he may want their services; nor is external danger the only danger against which their services may be required for his security. Again, if the authority of a municipal law can operate on persons in foreign vessels on the high seas, because within the dominion of their sovereign they would be subject to that law, and are violating that law by being in that situation; how reject the inference that the authority of a municipal law may equally be enforced on board foreign vessels on the high seas, against articles exported in violation of such a law, or belonging to the country from which it was exported? And thus every commercial regulation, in time of peace too, as well as of war, would be made obligatory on foreigners and their vessels, not only whilst within the dominion of the sovereign making the regulation, but in every sea, and at every distance where an armed vessel might meet with them. Another inference deserves attention. If the subjects of one sovereign may be taken by force from the vessels of another, on the high seas, the right of taking them, when found, implies the right of searching for them, a vexation of commerce, especially in time of peace, which has not yet been attempted, and which, for that as well as other seasons, may be regarded as contradicting the principle from which it would flow.

Taking reason and justice for the tests of this practice, it is peculiarly indefensible; because it deprives the dearest rights of persons of a regular trial, to which the most inconsiderable article of property captured on the high seas, is entitled; and leaves their destiny to the will of an officer, sometimes cruel, often ignorant, and generally interested by his want of mariners, in his own decision.—Whenever property found in a neutral vessel is supposed to be liable on any grounds to capture and condemnation, the rule in all cases is, that the question shall not be decided by the captor, but be carried before a legal tribunal, where a regular trial may he had, and where the captor himself is liable to damages for an abuse of his power. Can it be reasonable then or just, that a belligerent commander who is thus restricted and thus responsible in a case of mere property of trivial amount, should be permitted, without recurring to any tribunal whatever, to examine the crew of a neutral vessel to decide the important question of their respective allegiances, and to carry that decison into instant execution by forcing every individual he may choose into a service abhorrent to his feelings; cutting him off from his most tender connections, exposing his mind and his person to the most humiliating discipline, and his life itself to the greatest dangers. Reason, justice and humanity unite in protesting against so extravagant a proceeding. And what is the pretext for it? It is that the similarity of language and of features, between American citizens and British subjects, are such as not easily to be distinguished. and that without this arbitrary and summary authority to make the distinction, British subjects would escape under the name of American citizens, from the duty which they owe to their sovereign. Is then the difficulty of distinguishing a mariner of one country from the mariner of the other and the importance of his services, a good plea for referring the question whether he belongs to one or to the other, to an arbitrary decision on the spot, by an interested and irresponsible officer? In all other cases, the difficulty and the importance of questions are considered as reasons for requiring greater care and formality in investigating them. and greater securfty for a right decision on them. To say that precautions of this sort are incompatible with the object, is to admit that the object is unjustifiable, since the only means by which it can be pursued are such as cannot be justified.

The evil takes a deeper die when viewed in its practice as well as its principles. Were it allowable that British subjects should be taken out of American vessels on the high seas, it might at least be required that the proof of their allegiance should lie on the British side. This obvious and just rule is however reversed, and every seaman on board, though going from an American port and sailing under the American flag, and sometimes even speaking an idiom proving him not to be a British subject, is presumed to be such, unless shewn to be an American citizen. It may safely be affirmed that this is an outrage and an indignity which has no precedent, and which G. Britain would be among the last nations in the world to suffer if offered to her own subjects, and her own flag. Nor is it always against the right presumption alone, which is in favor of the citizenship corresponding with the flag, that the violence is committed. Not unfrequently it takes place in defiance of the most positive proof, certified in due form by an American officer. Let it not be said that in granting to American seamen this protection for their rights as such, the point is yielded that the proof lies on the American side, and that the want of it in the prescribed form justifies the inference that the seaman is not of American allegiance. It is distinctly to be understood, that the certificate usually called a protection to American seamen, is not to protect them under their own, or even any other neutral flag on the high seas. We can never admit, that in such a situation, any other protection is required for them than the neutral flag on the high seas. The document is given to prove their real character, in situations to which neither the law of nations nor the law of their own country are applicable. In other words to protect them within the jurisdiction of the British laws, and to secure to them, within every other jurisdiction, the rights and immunities due to them. If in the course of their navigation even on the high seas, the document should have the effect of repelling wrongs of any sort, it is an incidental advantage only of which they avail themselves, and is by no means to be misconstrued into a right to exact such a proof, or to make any disadvantageous inference from the want of it.

Were it even admitted that certificates for protection might be justly required in time of war from American seamen, they could only be required in cases where the lapse of time from its commencement had given an opportunity for the American seamen to provide themselves with such a document, Yet it is certain that in a variety of instances, seamen have been impressed from American vessels, on the plea that they had not this proof of citizenship, when the dates and places of the impressment, demonstrated the impossibility of their knowing, in time to provide the proof, that a state of war had rendered it necessary.

Whether, therefore, we consult the law of nations, the tenor of treaties or the dictates of reason and justice, no warrant, no pretext can be found for the British practice of making impressment from American vessels on the high seas.

Great Britain has the less to say in excuse for this practice, as it is in direct contradiction to the principles on which she proceeds in other cases. Whilst she claims and seizes on the high seas, her own subject voluntarily serving in American vessels, she has constantly given, when she could give as a reason for not discharging from her service American citizens that they had voluntarily engaged in it. Nay more, whilst she impresses her own subjects from the American service, although they may have been settled and married and even naturalized in the United States, she constantly refuses to release from hers, American citizens impressed into it, whenever she can give for a reason that they were either settled or married within her dominions. Thus, when the voluntary consent of the individual favors her pretensions, she pleads the validity of that consent.—When the voluntary consent of the individual stands in the way of her pretensions, it goes for nothing! When marriage or residence can be pleaded in her favor, she avails herself of the plea. When marriage and residence, and even naturilization are against her, no respect whatever is paid to either? She takes by force her own subjects voluntarily serving in our vessels. She keeps by force American citizens involuntarily serving in hers. More flagrant inconsistencies cannot be imagined.

Notwithstanding the powerful motives which ought to be felt by the British government to relinquish a practice which exposes it to so many reproaches, it is foreseen that objections of different sorts will be pressed on you. You will be told first of the great number of British seamen in the American trade, and of the necessity of their services in time of war and danger. Secondly, of the right and the prejudice of the British nation with respect to what are called the British or narrow seas, where its domain would be abandoned by the general stipulation required. Thirdly, of the use which would be made of such a sanctuary as that of American vessels for desertions and traitorous communications to her enemies, especially across the channel to France.

1st. With respect to the British seamen serving in our trade, it may be remarked first, that the number, though considerable, is probably less than may be supposed — Secondly, that what is wrong in itself can not be made right by considerations of expediency or advantage. Thirdly, that it is proved by the fact, that the number of real British subjects gained by the practice in question, is of inconsiderable importance, even in the scale of advantage. The annexed report to congress on the subject of impressments, with the addition of such cases as may be in the hands of Mr. Erving, will verify the remark in its application to the present war. The statement made by his predecessor during the last war, and which is alsoannexed, is in the same view still more conclusive. The statement comprehends not only all the applications made by him in the first instance for the liberation of impressed seamen, between the month of June, 1797, and September, 1801, but many also which had been made previous to this agency by Mr. Pinckney and Mr King, and which it was necessary for him to renew. These applications therefore may fairly be considered as embracing the greater part of the period of the war; and as applications are known to be pretty indiscriminately made, they may further be considered as embracing, if not the whole, the far greater part of the impressments, those of British subjects as well as others. Yet the result exhibits 2,059 cases only, and of this number 102 seamen only detained as being British subjects, which is less than 1120 of the number impressed, and 142 discharged or ordered to be so, as not being British subjects, which is more than half of the whole number, leaving 805 for further proof, with the strongest presumption that the greater part, if not the whole were Americans or other aliens, whose proof of citizenship had been lost or destroyed, or whose situation would account for the difficulties and delays in producing it. So that it is certain, that for all the British seamen gained by this violent proceeding, more than an equal number who were not so, were the victims. It is highly probable that for every British seaman so gained, a number of others not less than ten for one must have been the victims, and it is even possible that this number may have exceeded the proportion of twenty to one.

It cannot therefore be doubted, that the acquisition of British seamen by these impressments, whatever may be its advantage, is lost in the wrong done to Americans, ignorantly or wilfully mistaken for British subjects; in the jealousy and ill will excited among all maritime nations by an adherence to such a practice; and in the particular provocation to measures of redress on the part of the U S. not less disagreeable to them than embarrassing to Great Britain, and which may threaten the good understanding which ought to be faithfully cultivated by both. The copy of a bill brought into congress under the influence of violations committed on our flag, gives force to this latter consideration. Whether it will pass into a law, and at the present session, is more than yet can be said. As there is every reason to believe that it has been proposed with reluctence, it will probably not be pursued into effect, if any hope can be supported, of a remedy by an amicable arrangement between the two nations. But such is the feeling through this country, produced by the reiterated & atrocious cases of impressments and other insults on our flag, that a remedy of some kind will ere long be called for in a tone not to be disregarded. A copy of the bill referred to is herewith inclosed.

There is a further consideration which ought to have weight in this question. Although the British seamen employed in carrying on American commerce, be in some respects lost to their own nation, yet such is the intimate and extensive connexion of this commerce, direct and circuitous, with the commerce, the manufactures, the revenue and the general resources of the British nation, that in other respects, its mariners on board American vessels may truly be said to be rendering it the most valuable services. It would not be extravagant to make it a question, whether Great Britain would not suffer more by withdrawing her seamen from the merchant vessels of the U. S. than her enemies would suffer from the addition of them to the crews of her ships of war and cruizers.

Should any difficulty be started concerning seamen born within the British dominions, and naturalized by the U. States since the treaty of 1783, you may remove it by observing, first, that very few if any such naturalizations can take place, the law here requiring a preparatory residence of five years, with notice of the intention to become a citizen entered of record two years before the last necessary formality, besides a regular proof of good moral character, conditions little likely to be complied with by ordinary seafaring persons. Secondly, that a discontinuance of impressments on the high seas will preclude an actual collision between the interfering claims. Within the jurisdiction of each nation, and in their respective vessels on the high seas, each will enforce the allegiance which it claims. In other situations the individuals doubly claimed will be within a jurisdiction independent of both nations.

2d. The British pretensions to domain over the narrow seas are so obsolete, and so indefensible, that they never would have occurred as a probable objection in this case, if they had not actually frustrated an arrangement settled by Mr. King with the British ministry, on the subject of impressments from American vessels on the high seas. At the moment when the articles were expected to be signed, an exception of the "narrow seas" was urged and insisted on by lord St. Vincent, and being utterly inadmissible on our part, the negotiation was abandoned. Mr. King seems to be of opinion, however, that with more time than was left him for the experiment, the objection might have been overcome. This is not improbable, if the objection was not merely an expedient for evading a relinquishment of a favorite practice.

(Mr. Madison's letter to be continued.)

ALMANACS for 1808,
Just published and for sale, by
Cottom and Stewart.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, April 12.

Department of State, April 8, 1808.

Merchants and others wishing to forward letters to Europe, are informed, that a vessel, under the orders of the government, will sail from Baltimore on the 20th of this month, or as soon thereafter as possible, which will deliver at L'Orient and Falmouth, all such letters as may be respectively consigned to those ports, or to other places through the same.

The postage on the letters must be paid to Baltimore.

The latest information from France states that Bonaparte was on the eve of leaving Paris to head an army of 200,000 men for the purpose of penetrating Africa. It is said to be his purpose totally to subvert the government of Algiers and the other Barbary states. If this information be correct, we presume one of his leading views is to possess himself of the immense treasures which have been there horded up for centuries, which has been long sincee stimated at a hundred millions of dollars.

Considerable solicitude has for some time existed to learn the issue of the trial of Commodore Barron at Norfolk. We understand that the documents and proceedings on this occasion are so very voluminous as not to have been yet forwarded to the secretary of the navy.

(Nat. Intel.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *April* 8.

Mr. *G. W. Campbell* said that it appeared to be understood that the session was drawing to a close; and during the recess it was at least possible that such a change might take place in the conduct of the belligerent powers as might justify the suspension of the law laying an embargo, and thereby remove from the citizens of this country the pressure under which they now labor in consequence of that law. As he conceived it very important to the nation that the moment it could be done with propriety such pressure should be removed, he considered it proper that congress before they adjourned should determine the events or contingencies upon which that law should be suspended, and also that they should vest in the executive, under certain restrictions, a power to suspend the operation of that law upon such events having taken place as congress should conceive would authorize such suspension till the next session. This might prevent the call of congress at an improper time of the year, or a time when it would be very inconvenient to meet. In order to bring the subject before the house, he begged leave to submit to their consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the event of such peace or suspension of hostilities between the belligerent powers of Europe, or of such changes in their measures affecting neutral commerce, as may render that of the U. S. sufficiently safe, in the judgment of the president of the U. S he ought to be authorised by law to suspend the act "laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. S." and the several acts supplementary thereto, under such exceptions and restrictions, as the public interest and circumstances of the case may require: Provided, That such suspension shall not extend beyond days after the commencement of the next session of congress.

Mr. *Rhea* moved that it lie on the table, negatived, ayes 12.

On motion of Mr. *G. W. Campbell*, it was referred to a committee of the whole house, without a division, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. *Randolph* moved that the house go into committee of the whole on the bill making an appropriation for arming the whole body of the militia. Negatived 39 to 38,

On motion of Mr. *Rhea*, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, 59 to 15, on the bill concerning post roads. The house were engaged on this subject until the usual hour of adjournment; when the committee rose reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

SATURDAY, *April* 9.

Mr. *Randolph* observed that he knew it was customary of late to do certain specie of small business in the early part of the day; but the session was now drawing to a close, and it was little more than a mere matter of form for gentlemen now to present petitions, as it was scarcely possible to obtain reports on them. He therefore asked for the consideration of the bill for arming the whole body of the militia; and also asked for the yeas and nays on the motion, that it might appear on the journals that it was from no neglect of his that the bill had not been taken up. Such was his extreme indisposition on this day as well as yesterday that nothing but a wish to get up the bill could have induced him to come to the house these two days.

The question on taking this bill into consideration was then decided by yeas and nays; yeas 41, nays 50.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill concerning the post offices and post roads,

MR. MASTERS in the chair.

The bill having been gone through, was reported to the house.

Mr. *Randolph* renewed his motion for taking up the bill for arming the whole body of the militia. Negatived 44 to 36.

The house then took up the report of the committee of the whole just made on the bill for altering and establishing certain post roads.

There being great difficulty to retain a quorum within the bar, and the report not having been gone through,

After repeated motions for adjournment, one of which was taken by yeas and nays, the house at length adjourned 35 to 30.

Senate of the United States.

FRIDAY, *April* 8.

CASE OF JOHN SMITH.

A short conversation arose on the course of proceeding, some diversity of opinion existing as to the propriety of deciding on the report generally, or on the resolution of expulsion with which it concludes.

When on motion of Mr. *Franklin* it was agreed, without a division, to proceed to the consideration of the resolution.

A message was received from the president, in consequence of the resolution adopted yesterday, laying various papers before the senate.

Mr. *Adams* then addressed the senate in a speech of about three hours length; in the course of which he vindicated the course pursued in this case against the objection of unconstitutionality; and then went at considerable length into an examination of the evidence. Abandoning almost entirely the testimony of Glover and M'Farlane, and insisting but lightly on that of the other deponents, he rested his argument principally on the letters, declarations & acknowledgements of Mr. Smith himself; & concluded with expressing his opinion in favor of the resolution of expulsion.

When on motion of Mr *Giles*, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

SATURDAY, *April* 9.

Messrs. Anderson, Crawford, and Adams spoke, in favor of the resolution of expulsion; and Messrs. Hillhouse, Giles and Pope against it; when the question was taken by yeas and nays—yeas 19, nays 10. The constitution requiring the concurrence of two thirds to expel a member, the resolution is to be considered as disagreed to.

FOR THE ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

JUVENIS, perceiving with regret, that his unknown correspondent is bewildered in the labyrinth of Grecian politics, will, if possible, afford him a clew, which may guide him to the point from which he departed.*

An essay is published under the signature of Juvenis, concerning the foreign relations of the U. States. The author is soon after attacked by a nameless writer, who after censuring with equal harshness the youth, and opinions of Juvenis, advances assertions and opinions of his own. He asserts that "commerce is the subtle poison, which has vitiated and produced the downfall of all republics;" and declares, that, in his opinion, it is productive of the most pernicious effects.—Juvenis disproves his assertion by a reference to history, and questions the correctness of his opinion, as to the evil tendency of commerce.—The writer in question, now relinquishes in a great degree, his original position, and intrenches himself anew, behind a number of historical references, tending to prove in a very general manner, the baneful effects of commerce, of rapid conquests, of riches and of luxury.—Juvenis, after taking a cursory view of his new ground, endeavors to recall him to the old, by attempting to demonstrate that commerce is promotive of the happiness of the human race. But his adversary is too skilful a general to re-occupy a position which he knows to be untenable. and therefore remains in his fastnesses, which he diligently fortifies, with the aid of Messrs. Rollin, Barthelimi, and other skilful engineers. Being incumbered however, with a multitude of fortifications, arranged in a most "complex" manner, he begins to apprehend being "involved in a labyrinth, from which it would be perplexing to extricate himself."

Juvenis will not add to his perplexity by attacking him in his new position. Satisfied with having forced him to retreat, he will not tempt fortune by a rash pursuit. He however assures his adversary, that if he will boldly resume his former ground, and again try the fortune of war in the open field, he will find a foe, who, though not anxious for, is little inclined to avoid the combat.

JUVENIS.

* *Although Juvenis is unwilling to enter into endless disputations concerning unimportant facts, he cannot refrain from repeating the assertion, that the laws of Lycurgus permitted a licentious intercourse between the sexes. He did not found his assertion it is true, upon the historical romance of the Abbe Barthelemi; but to shew that he was not "dreaming" when he originally advanced it, he refers his correspondent to Universal History, vol. 2d. page 502, London edition, 1737. He will there find the assertion of Juvenis supported, and his own quotation from the travels of Anacharsis directly contradicted.*

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Ship Citizen, Dodge, Isle May, Salt, to A. and T. Dodge.

Brig Fox, Liverpool, Salt and crates, J. and T. Vowell.

—— Victory, Portsmouth, Salt, the master

—— Favorite, Stacy, Boston, Salt, the supercargo.

maste'r Jane, Elwell, Gloucester, ballast, the Sch.

—— Edward, Thomas, Portland, Hemp, to Lawrason and Fowle.

—— Charles, Lincoln, Boston, Salt, to Lawrason and Fowle.

—— Friendship, Spear, Wilmington, (Del) ballast, Lawrason and Fowle.

Sloop Montezuma, Palmer, Norfolk, M. Miller.

☞ The Officers of the second Legion, are requested to attend Training, at the usual place, on Thursday, 14th instant, at half past four o'clock in the afternoon. They will please to appe ar armed.

April 12. 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

TO-MORROW, at three o'clock, in the afternoon, on Vowell's wharf, on a credit of 60 and 90 days, will be sold,

Thirty bales upland Cotton, selected for retailing.

10 hogsheads and 3 tierces Molasses.

3 tierces Rice.

2 hogsheads first quality Sugar.

P. G. Marsteller.

April 12.

Fifteen Bales

Of beautiful retailing Cotton,

Received to day.

IN STORE——Bacon, Candles, Cranberries, Porter, Soap, Shoes, Trunks, Wine.

E. GILMAN.

April 11. (12) d3t 1awtf

REMOVAL.

THOMAS SHIELDS has removed to his old stand nearly opposite the market-house, where he intends carrying on Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutting and Dressing in the most approved manner.

April 12. 3t

Salt Afloat.

Crates of Ware, Window Glass, &c. imported in the brig Fox, capt. DRUMMOND, from Liverpool, viz.

2000 bushels Ground Allum Salt

90 crates assorted ware, consisting of plain, colored and enamelled of various descriptions and quality.

10 casks of elegant fancy articles,

China tea sets burnished gold,

Do enamelled Paris sprig,

China glaze, blue and gilt, pearl, lustre, cottage, burnished and landscape Jugs.

Garden Pots and stands, &c. &c. &c.

92 boxes Window Glass, 7 by 9, 8 by 10 and 10 by 14.

And a small invoice of cotton and thread hosiery.

The above goods were purchased from the manufacturers for ready money, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

APPLY TO

John & Thomas Vowell.

April 12. d

Printing in all its various branches handsomely executed at this office.

For BOSTON,

The Schooner

CHARLES,

ISAAC LINCOLN, Master;

Will sail in four days, & will take 200 barrels on freight if immediate application is made to the master on board at Harper's wharf, or

Lawrason & Fowle.

April 12. 8t

For Sale,

On board schooner Jane, lying at Mr. Irvin's wharf,

2,000 weight best Green Coffee

2,000 do. Cod Fish

25 barrels Oil

12 do. Blubber

19 boxes Raisins

140 pounds Almonds

A Seine suitable for the present fishery

Two and half dozen Wool Hats

Three dozen Hingham Pails

One box Marble Soap

Twenty-five bushels Potatoes

About 30 tons Stones suitable for street paving.

For further particulars apply on board as above.

April 12. 3t†

Hogsheads for Sale.

Twenty hogsheads suitable for the striking of fish, now standing on Merchants' wharf—which the subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms. Those who wish to purchase will please to call on board the schooner Mary, now laying at the said wharf.

Jacob Miller.

April 12. 2t

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS,

APPOINTED by the act of Congress, "entitled an act authorising the erection of a BRIDGE over the river Potomac, within the District of Columbia," hereby give notice, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the *Washingt n Bridge Company*, agreeably to the directions of the said act, will be held at Stelles Hotel in the city of Washington, on Monday the 2d of May between 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. for the purpose of electing five Directors, a Clerk and a Treasurer, and such other officers, agents and servants, as the said Company may think fit to appoint, and for transacting any other business, in pursuance of the said act, and appertaining to the nature and objects of the institution of said Company.

By order of the Commissioners,

ROBERT BRENT.

Chairman.

Form of a Proxy.

I hereby empower to give as many votes in my name for the officers of the *Washington Bridge Company*, at the ensuing election as I hold shares, and to transact during the same such other business as may be necessary.

Given under my hand this day of

Witness,

April 12. eot2M.

☞ Post-Office.

Those who have been in the habit of receiving their letters by the Penny-Post, are requested to call at the office for them, as he is at present unable to deliver them from indisposition.

April 11. 3t

☞ The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List encreasing,—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

SALT, &c.

TURK'S Island, St. Ubes, Ground Allum, & Liverpool fine, } SALT.

SUGAR in hhds. and barrels.

COFFEE, by tierce or bag.

Imperial and Young Hyson } TEA.

N. E. RUM, in barrels.

WHISKEY, in do.

FISH in barrels, &c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

A. LINDO.

N. B. Family FLOUR as usual.

March 13, 2awtf.

GREAT BARGAIN.

WILL be exposed to public sale on Saturday the sixteenth of April, the present month, for ready money, at twelve o'clock before the coffee house door of Alexandria that

Beautiful and Elegant Estate

Formerly the property of Mr. Walter S. Alexander, well known by the name of ABINGTON and now under lease to the Mr. Wises for a term of years at three hundred and sixty dollars per annum, with other useful stipulations. Reference to the said lease will fully shew this valuable estate is bounded by the river Potomac a considerable distance, about one mile from the contemplated bridge over the river to the city of Washington, and two and a half miles from Alexandria, the road as laid off from one to the other runs nearly through the centre of this estate containing about four hundred and twenty five acres; a good and indisputable title will be made by the subscriber who is legally authorised as may be seen by the title papers in the hands of Robert I. Taylor, esq. attorney at law, who will give every necessary information. Under the peculiar situation which occasions the sale of this valuable and increasing property men of money will find it greatly to their advantage to attend the sale.

At the same time and place will be sold,

A Tract of Land

Leased for a term of years to William Fraser, where he now lives, lying on the Georgetown road, and adjoining the Abington estate formerly a part thereof, containing about 50 acres: if not sold in Alexandria on the day specified, they will be exposed to sale on Tuesday the nineteenth day of April in the city of Washington before Steil's Hotel precisely at five o' clock in the afternoon; any further information will be given by application to Robert I. Taylor, esq. or the subscriber in Alexandria.

B. Dade.

April 5. eotf

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Mr. Walter S. Alexander who have legal and just claims against him prior to the 20th April 1807, are requested to make them known to the subscriber as soon as possible, or at any rate before the 16th instant. He flatters himself there is but few now and them small, as he has already paid very many sums to different people in town to a large amount.

B. Dade.

April 5. eo3t.

NOTICE.

On SATURDAY the 23d of this month the subscriber will offer at Public Sale at the Coffee House,

A Lot of Ground,

On the west side of Alfred street, beginning at the distance of 156 feet 7 inches to the north of Cameron street, extending 20 feet in front on Alfred street, in depth 123 feet, 5 inches.

—ALSO,—

A Lot on the north side of Cameron street, beginning at the distance of 50 feet to the west of Alfred street, extending 20 feet in front on Cameron street, in depth 108 feet to a ten feet alley.

The above property will be sold under the authority of a deed of trust, from John W. Turner and Hannah his wife, to the subscriber dated the 6th day of August, 1807, to secure the payment of $258 6 cents, with interest from the 18th April, 1807.

Noblet Herbert, *Trustee.*

April 6. eots.

LAND FOR SALE.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of captain Richard Conway deceased, will be sold at public auction, at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, on Saturday the sixteenth day of April next, between the hours of twelve and one of the o'clock—

One hundred and eighty-five acres of Land,

LYING on the west side of the old Leesburg road, and adjoining the tract called Stump Hill, in Fairfax county. For the convenience of purchasers, this land is laid off in lots of about twenty five acres each. It is mostly covered with a thick growth of young thriving timber and has several fine springs on it. The situation is high and healthy, affording a beautiful and extensive prospect, and is well calculated for country seats, several being already erected in the neighborhood of it. At the same time and place will be sold,

A few lots of the Stump Hill Tract.

A credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given to the purchasers, on giving their notes negociable in the bank of Alexandria, with approved endorsers and a deed of trust on the premises for the payment of the several instalments. A plat of the whole tract with the several subdivisions of it, will be shewn on the day of sale.

Wm. Herbert,
N. Fitzhugh,
E. I. Lee, } *Ex'rs.*

March 22. dts

District of Columbia,

Alexandria County, ss.
November term, 1807.

Edward Parry, *complinant*,
against
Washinton Pierce and Henry K. May, *defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

The defendant Washington Pierce not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Washington Pierce is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant by his counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant Washington Pierce do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Henry K. May, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts, by him owing to, or the estate or effects his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Washington Pierce, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in the public newspaper published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A Copy. Teste,

G. Deneale, c. c.

February 16. law2m

The Defendant Lewis Summers not having entered his appearance & given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said defendant Lewis Summers is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainants by their counsel—*It is ordered*, That the said defendant Lewis Summers, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Joseph H. Mandeville, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by him owing to or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Lewis Summers, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for 2 months successively in the public newspaper published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Test,

G. Deneale c. c.

Feb. 16. law2m.

District of Columbia,

Alexandria County, ss.
November term, 1807.

William Wilson, *complainant*
against
James Williams, brother and heir at law, of Thomas Williams, John Foster and George Deneale, assignees of Joseph Cary, a bankrupt, Anne Farrell, widow and relict of Thomas Farrell, John Farrell, heir of Thomas Farrell, deceased, and John M'Iver, assignee of Jas. Gillies, a bankrupt *defendants* } *In Chancery.*

The defendant James Williams not having entered his appearance and given securty according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy. Teste,

G. Deneale, c. c.

February 16. law2m

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained rom the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of *Joseph Marie Perrin*, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of September next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1808.

Mathurin Perrin, *Ex'r.*

March 25. 3taw6w

District of Columbia,

Alexandria County, ss.
November term, 1807.

James M'Guire, James Shehee, Adam Lynn, Phineas Janney and George Greenhow, *complainants.*
against
Robert B. Jamesson, Samuel B. Lamour and Margaret Jamesson, *defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

The said defendant Margaret Jamesson not having entered her appearance and given security according to the rules of this court, & it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that she is not an inhabitant of this district on motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the 1st day of July term next, and answer the complainants bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy. Teste,

G. Deneale, c. c.

February 16. law2m

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, letters of administration with the will annexed, upon the estate of Mr. *Samuel Craig* late of the county aforesaid, merchant, dec'd—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 9th day of September next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment

Given under my hand this 9th day of March 1808.

John G. Ladd.
Administrator with the will annexed of Sam. Craig, deceased.

March 10. eo6w

Mount-Washington for Sale.

I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county, and give immediate possession. It is less than three miles from Alexandria, and six from the George-Town ferry—the distance from the projected bridge will be less—the house stands on an elevated hill, and overlooks the City, Alexandria, the river, with the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house which I erected, and is nearly finished, consists of a center house two stories high, and wings of one, joined to it, by circular corridors, the north wing contains 2 small rooms, the front of it, and the corridor adjoining, intended for a green house, this leads to a drawing room—a dining room separated from it by the passage and stair-case, is next to the south corridor which contains 3 closets, and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in this wing with the kitchen—a pump of excellent water at the door. The second story of the center house contains 3 chambers and a dressing room, with fire places—a large closet adjoins the dining room—one of the same size opens on the stair case, both fitted up with shelves—a store room in the garret, and cupulo on the house top, from whence is seen a delightful, variegated landscape, completes the description of the mansion house. A neat cottage accommodates laborers, and there are stables, a carriage house, and ice house; the farm contains 103 acres, 70 enclosed and cultivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts the finest collection of fruit that I have seen, besides every other sort; the list given to me was 800 apples, 800 peaches, and 300 cherry trees: I have added several hundred of the best kinds.—The garden consists of 12 large squares, the soil enriched and borders filled with fruit trees, and bushes; it is surrounded by a live cedar hedge, which also extends on each side of the house: the former proprietor possessed much taste, and collected many ornamental trees and shrubs, which are judiciously disposed about the grounds. The soil is suitable for grass, and the portion of ground devoted to timothy and clover, yield an abundant crop; it produced good wheat and oats last year, and I think with small expence may be rendered productive. Those who wish a residence, where health will be preserved, and convenience of intercourse with Alexandria, George-Town, and the seat of government, will find all combined in *Mount-Washington*. I will shew the premises and impart the terms of sale, upon applications by letters directed to the Post-Office, Alexandria. ELIZA P. LAW.

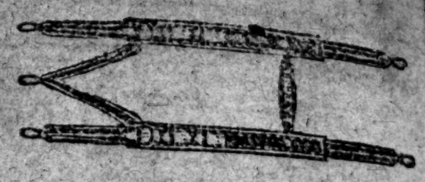
ALSO FOR SALE,

Farming implements, an ox cart, two barshear ploughs with harness, one shovel do. one iron toothed harrow, two scythes and cradles, spades, picks, &c

March 15. d

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by
Cottom and Stewart.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25. dsm

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling Houses with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum-Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederkic county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes. For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)